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1 补喂瘤胃保护性色氨酸对绵羊血浆色氨酸及部分相关代谢物含量的影响

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4 摘 要:本试验旨在探究饲粮中添加瘤胃保护性色氨酸(RPTrp)对绵羊血浆色氨酸(Trp)

5 及相关代谢物含量的影响。试验选取年龄(3.0±0.5)岁、平均体重(53.49±2.41) kg、健康的萨

6 福克绵羊 15 只,随机分为 3 组,每组 5 只,分别为对照组和试验 Ⅰ、Ⅱ组,精料饲喂量为

7 10 g/(kg BW • d), 玉米青贮为 1.8 kg/d, 混合干草自由采食, 在此基础上, 试验 I、Ⅱ组绵

8 羊分别添喂 150 mg/ (kg BW • d) Trp 和 333 mg/ (kg BW•d) RPTrp, 进行 25 d 的饲养试验。

9 结果表明: 1) 上午和下午饲喂后 2 h, 试验 I 组血浆总色氨酸 (T-Trp)、游离色氨酸 (F-Trp)

10 含量极显著高于对照组 (P < 0.01), 血浆犬尿氨酸 (Kyn) 含量显著高于对照组 (P < 0.05);

上午饲喂后 6 h,试验 II 组血浆 T-Trp、F-Trp 含量显著高于对照组和试验 I 组(P<0.05);

12 下午饲喂后 4 h,试验组血浆 F-Trp 含量显著高于对照组(P<0.05)。2)上午饲喂后 10 h、

13 下午饲喂后 8 h, 试验 II 组血浆 5-羟色胺(5-HT)含量显著高于对照组(P<0.05);上午饲

14 喂后 6、8 h, 试验组血浆褪黑素(ML)含量极显著高于对照组(P < 0.01),试验组间无显

15 著性差异 (*P*>0.05), 下午饲喂后 4、8 h, 试验 Ⅱ 组显著高于对照组 (*P*<0.05)。3) 下午

词喂后 2h,试验组血浆游离脂肪酸(FFA)含量极显著低于对照组(P < 0.01),各时间点

各组间血浆白蛋白(ALB)含量无显著差异(P > 0.05)。4)与对照组相比,试验组可以极

18 显著提高血浆谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶(GSH-Px)活性(P<0.05),并极显著降低血浆丙二醛

19 (MDA)含量(P<0.01), 试验Ⅱ组还可极显著提高血浆总抗氧化能力(T-AOC)(P<0.01)。

20 因此,补喂 Trp 可使绵羊采食后血浆 T-Trp、F-Trp 和 Kyn 含量迅速升高,而补喂 RPTrp 时

21 上述作用则较平缓。补喂 Trp、RPTrp 对绵羊血浆 ALB、FFA、5-HT 含量影响较小,仅有个

22 别时间点作用显著。补喂 Trp、RPTrp 使绵羊白天血浆中 ML 含量升高,补喂 Trp 对夜间绵

23 羊血浆中 ML 含量没有显著影响,补喂 RPTrp 可使绵羊夜间血浆 ML 含量维持在相对较高

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- 24 的水平上。补喂 Trp、RPTrp 可提高绵羊血浆抗氧化能力。
- 25 关键词:绵羊;瘤胃保护性色氨酸;游离色氨酸;犬尿氨酸;5-羟色胺;褪黑素
- 26 中图分类号: S826
- 27 哺乳动物体内褪黑素(melatonin,ML)是主要由松果体和肠黏膜合成和分泌的一种吲
- 28 哚类激素,广泛分布在很多器官、组织和细胞中[1-2]。研究显示,ML可促进绵羊卵母细胞
- 29 成熟[3]、维持精子功能[4]、促进胚胎发育[5]和提高机体的抗氧化能力[6],因此适当提高绵羊
- 30 体内ML含量可能对其生殖和抗氧化性能具有重要的意义。色氨酸(tryptophan,Trp)作为动
- 31 物体内一种重要的功能性氨基酸同时也是ML合成的前体物质,在体内经羟化、脱羧、乙酰
- 32 化和甲基化形成ML。Huenther等[7]证实在鼠和鸡饲粮中添加或腹腔注射150~300 mg/(kg
- 33 BW•d) Trp后1 h血浆ML含量显著增加,且存在剂量效应;由于反刍动物瘤胃内栖居大量的
- 34 微生物, Trp易被降解为吲哚、吲哚乙酸、粪臭素等物质, 故直接饲喂反刍动物不能达到理
- 35 想目的,而瘤胃保护性色氨酸(rumen protected tryptophan,RPTrp)可以有效降低其在瘤胃
- 36 中的降解。研究表明,辽宁绒山羊添喂6 g/(只·d) RPTrp(Trp含量为33%),第30、60、90
- 37 天血浆Trp含量显著提高[8]。本课题组在前期奶牛试验中也发现,添喂RPTrp可提高血浆Trp
- 38 含量及夜间血浆ML含量[9]。早期研究表明,腹腔注射500 mg/(kg BW•d) Trp,绵羊血浆
- 39 ML含量并未增加[10]。为进一步证实能否通过提高绵羊肠道Trp吸收量来调节机体ML含量,
- 40 本试验选择绵羊为试验动物模型,通过在饲粮中添加一定量的Trp、RPTrp,测定绵羊血浆
- 41 中Trp及5-羟色胺(5-hydroxytryptamine,5-HT)、犬尿氨酸(kynurenine,Kyn)、ML等主要
- 42 代谢物含量的变化,为通过饲粮中添加Trp或RPTrp来调节绵羊机体内ML的含量提供科学
- 43 依据。
- 44 1 材料与方法
- 45 1.1 试验时间与地点
- 46 本试验于2017年6月至2017年7月在新疆惠康畜牧生物科技有限公司羊场进行,自然
- 47 光照条件。采样当天日出时间为 06:37、日落时间为 21:54, 昼长 15.27 h。
- 48 1.2 试验动物
- 49 选择年龄(3.0±0.5)岁、平均体重(53.49±2.41) kg、健康的萨福克绵羊 15 只。
- 50 1.3 试验设计

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were measured values.

将 15 只萨福克绵羊按体重随机分为 3 组,每组 5 只,分别为对照组和试验 I 、II 组。 所有试验羊只饲喂同一营养水平粉状精料(购自新疆天康畜牧生物技术股份有限公司),饲喂量为 10 g/(kg BW•d),玉米青贮饲喂量为 1.8 kg/d,自由采食混合干草(苜蓿:麦秸=1:1)和饮水。在此基础上,试验 I 组补喂 150 mg/(kg BW•d) Trp(*L*-Trp 形式,购自印度尼西亚希杰公司),试验 II 组补喂 333 mg/(kg BW•d) RPTrp(*L*-RPTrp 形式,购自北京亚禾营养高新技术有限公司,Trp 含量≥45%,过瘤胃率≥85%),2 个试验组羊只每天的 Trp 摄入量相等,Trp 的补喂量参考 Itabashi 等[11]的研究结果。试验饲粮组成及营养水平见表 1。

表1 试验饲粮组成及营养水平(干物质基础)

Table 1 Composition and nutrient levels of experimental diets (DM basis) %

项目 对照组 试验I组 试验Ⅱ组 Items Control group Trial group I Trial group II 精料 Concentrate1) 27.07 27.41 27.81 玉米青贮 Corn silage 24.92 24.48 25.51 苜蓿 Alfalfa hay 23.43 23.48 22.78 麦秸 Wheat straw 24.58 23.90 24.63 合计 Total 100.00 100.00 100.00 营养水平 Nutrient levels2) 干物质 DM 93.83 93.81 92.80 粗灰分 Ash 9.83 9.82 9.80 粗蛋白质 CP 12.20 12.29 12.24 中性洗涤纤维 NDF 56.87 56.76 56.70 酸性洗涤纤维 ADF 34.52 34.72 34.62 色氨酸 Trp 0.15 0.64 0.64 钙 Ca 0.99 0.99 0.99 磷 P 0.28 0.28 0.28

1)每千克精料含有 One kg of concentrate contained the following:玉米 corn 0.44 kg,燕麦 oat 0.16 kg,大麦 barley 0.15 kg,豆粕 soybean meal 0.20 kg,CaHPO4 0.03 kg,NaCl 0.01 kg,premix 0.01 kg。预混料为每千克精料提供 The premix provided the following per kg of the concentrate: VA 480 IU,VB₁ 816 mg,VB₂ 333 mg,VB₆ 49 mg,VD 70 U,VE 21 333 IU,泛酸 pantothenic acid20 mg,烟酰胺 nicotinamide 485 mg,Cu (as copper sulfate) 11 mg,Fe (as ferrous sulfate)35 mg,Mn (as manganese sulfate) 33 mg,Zn (as zinc sulfate)31 mg,I (as potassium iodide) 2 mg,Se (as sodium selenite) 6 mg,Co (as cobalt chloride) 1 mg。

2)色氨酸含量为计算值,其他营养水平为实测值。Trp was a calculated value, while the other nutrient levels

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68 1.4 饲养管理

69 试验羊只单栏位饲养,每天每只羊的Trp、RPTrp、精料和玉米青贮平均分成2份,分别 70 于08:00、20:00饲喂。为保证补喂的Trp或RPTrp采食完全,将Trp或RPTrp与50g精料混匀后 71 饲喂,待绵羊采食完毕后再投喂剩余精料、玉米青贮,自由采食混合干草,自由饮水。根据 72 试验羊场的饲养管理规定,定期打扫圈舍。绵羊日均采食量见表2。

73 表2 绵羊干物质采食量

74	Table 2	Table 2 Dry matter intake of sheep g/d			
	项目	对照组	试验I组	试验II组	
	Items	Control group	Trial group I	Trial group II	
精料	精料	442.76	445.93	448.43	
	Concentrate supplement		443.93		
	玉米青贮 Corn silage	407.56	398.35	411.39	
	苜蓿 Alfalfa hay	383.25	381.99	367.37	
	麦秸 Wheat straw	401.97	400.64	385.31	
	合计 Total	1635.54	1626.91	1612.50	

75 1.5 样品的采集与处理

76 于饲养试验结束后的第1天采集血样,采样时间点分别为上午和下午饲喂前(07:30、

77 19:30,分别定为上午和下午饲喂后0h),上午和下午饲喂后2、4、6、8、10h,通过颈静脉

78 采集血液至肝素钠抗凝采血管中, 3 500 r/min离心15 min制备血浆, 用移液枪小心吸取一部

分血浆至1.5 mL Eppendorf管中,标记后-20 ℃中冷冻保存。另一部分血浆转移至Amicon®

80 Ultra-4超滤离心管(购自默克密理博公司,超滤膜的截留分子质量为10 ku),4000 r/min离

心20 min, 收集超滤管底部透明液体至1.5 mL Eppendorf管中, -20 ℃冰箱中冷冻保存。夜间

82 为防止光线对绵羊松果体的影响,采用弱光手电筒照明并用一层薄黑布包住灯头,减弱亮度,

83 避免直接照射绵羊眼睛。

84 1.6 指标的测定

血浆用于测定总色氨酸(total tryptophan,T-Trp)、Kyn、白蛋白(albumin,ALB)、游离脂肪酸(free fatty acids,FFA)、5-HT、ML含量;上午饲喂后0 h时采集的血浆测定总抗氧化能力(T-AOC)、谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶(GSH-Px)活性、超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)活性、丙二醛(MDA)含量;超滤管制备的血浆用于测定游离色氨酸(free tryptophan,F-Trp)含量。利用高效液相色谱法测定血浆 T-Trp、Kyn 含量[12], 血浆 F-Trp 含量测定参考谢占武等[13]

- 90 的比色法进行。血浆 ALB、FFA 含量,上午饲喂后 0 h 时血浆 T-AOC, GSH-Px、SOD 活性,
- 91 MDA 含量送至南京建成生物工程研究所采用比色法检测。血浆 5-HT、ML 含量由北京华英
- 92 生物技术研究所采用酶联免疫吸附法测定。
- 93 1.7 数据处理
- 94 用 Excel 2010 进行试验数据整理, SPSS 19.0 统计软件进行单因素方差分析, 并用 Duncan
- 95 氏法进行多重比较,试验结果均以平均值±标准差(mean±SD)表示,以 P < 0.05 和 P < 0.01
- 96 分别为差异显著和极显著的标准。
- 97 2 结果与分析
- 98 2.1 补喂 Trp、RPTrp 后绵羊血浆 T-Trp 含量的变化
- 99 由表 3 可知,上午饲喂后,对照组绵羊血浆 T-Trp 含量在 0~6 h 呈现出下降后又上升的
- 100 变化趋势, 6~10 h 变化幅度较小, 维持在 30.61~32.95 μmol/L 的范围内; 试验 I 组在 0~2 h 快
- 2h 时极显著高于对照组 (P<0.01),2~4h 快速降低,4~10h 变化趋势与对照组相
- 102 似,2组间差异不显著 (P>0.05); 试验Ⅱ组血浆 T-Trp 含量与对照组相比均有所提高,变
- 103 化趋势相似,且在 6h 时显著高于对照组(P < 0.05)。下午饲喂后,对照组和试验组血浆 T-Trp
- 104 含量变化趋势与上午饲喂后相似。总体而言,与对照组相比,补喂 Trp 可短时迅速提高绵羊
- 105 血浆 T-Trp 含量,而补喂 RPTrp 可持续小幅度提高血浆 T-Trp 含量。

106 表 3 补喂 Trp、RPTrp 对绵羊血浆 T-Trp 含量的影响

Table 3 Effects of Trp and RPTrp supplement	ations on plasn	na T-Trp content o	f sheep (<i>n</i> =5)	μmol/L
采样时间	时钟点	对照组	试验Ⅰ组	试验Ⅱ组
Sampling time	Clock time	Control group	Trial group I	Trial group II
上午饲喂后 0 h 0 h after feeding in the morning	07:30	34.20 ± 5.06	32.33±4.51	35.71 ± 6.921
上午饲喂后 2 h 2 h after feeding in the morning	10:00	$28.74{\pm}2.77^{\rm Bb}$	$42.01{\pm}5.02^{Aa}$	$33.26{\pm}4.90^{ABb}$
上午饲喂后 4 h 4 h after feeding in the morning	12:00	29.52±2.64	31.51±3.13	33.54±5.66
上午饲喂后 6 h 6 h after feeding in the morning	14:00	31.59 ± 5.22^{b}	32.08 ± 7.55^{b}	36.14±4.21a
上午饲喂后 8 h 8 h after feeding in the morning	16:00	32.95 ± 4.95	32.25 ± 5.81	36.66 ± 9.76
上午饲喂后 10 h 10 h after feeding in the morning	18:00	30.61 ± 5.07	30.33 ± 11.16	31.15±9.42
下午饲喂后 0 h 0 h after feeding in the afternoon	19:30	33.24 ± 4.58	29.99 ± 5.34	33.06±5.79
下午饲喂后 2 h 2 h after feeding in the afternoon	22:00	$27.39{\pm}1.55^{\rm Bb}$	$38.77{\pm}7.94^{\mathrm{Aa}}$	$30.89{\pm}4.30^{\rm ABab}$
下午饲喂后 4 h 4 h after feeding in the afternoon	00:00	30.12 ± 4.98	30.09 ± 7.12	34.20 ± 10.14
下午饲喂后 6 h 6 h after feeding in the afternoon	02:00	34.10 ± 5.71	32.12 ± 2.12	35.09±7.79
下午饲喂后 8 h 8 h after feeding in the afternoon	04:00	33.29 ± 3.86	32.99 ± 2.61	34.68 ± 7.43
下午饲喂后 10 h 10 h after feeding in the afternoon	06:00	33.76 ± 3.77	33.08 ± 6.88	33.77±7.88

- 109 同大写字母表示差异极显著(P<0.01)。下表同。
- In the same row, values with the same or no letter superscripts mean no significant different (P > 0.05),
- while with different small letter superscripts mean significant different (P<0.05), and with different capital
- letter superscripts mean significant difference (*P*<0.01). The same as below.
- 113 2.2 补喂 Trp、RPTrp 后绵羊血浆 F-Trp 含量的变化
- 114 由表 4 可知, 上午饲喂后, 对照组血浆 F-Trp 含量在 0~8 h 变化较小, 维持在 7.39~7.98
- 115 μmol/L, 8~10 h 至下午饲喂后 0 h 从 7.56 μmol/L 持续升高至 9.26 μmol/L; 试验 I 组血浆 F-Trp
- 116 含量在上午饲喂后 2 h 时极显著高于对照组和试验 Ⅱ 组(P<0.01),对照组和试验 Ⅱ 组间差
- 117 异不显著 (P > 0.05), 试验 II 组在上午饲喂后 2~6 h 持续缓慢升高,在上午饲喂后 6 h 显著
- 119 后,试验组与上午饲喂后变化趋势基本一致;对照组血浆 F-Trp 含量在下午 0~10 h 呈先下
- 120 降后升高的趋势,在下午饲喂后 4h 显著低于试验组(P < 0.05),试验组间差异不显著(P
- 121 >0.05).
- 122 表 4 补喂 Trp、RPTrp 对绵羊血浆 F-Trp 含量的影响

Table 4 Effects of Trp and RPTrp supplementations on plasma F-Trp content of sheep (*n*=5) μmol/L

采样时间	时钟点	对照组	试验I组	试验Ⅱ组
Sampling time	Clock time	Control group	Trial group I	Trial group II
上午饲喂后 0 h 0 h after feeding in the morning	07:30	7.98 ± 0.91	7.24 ± 1.25	8.34 ± 1.18
上午饲喂后 2 h 2 h after feeding in the morning	10:00	7.44 ± 1.10^{Bb}	11.05 ± 2.84^{Aa}	$8.00{\pm}0.52^{\rm Bb}$
上午饲喂后 4 h 4 h after feeding in the morning	12:00	7.96 ± 1.14	$8.25{\pm}1.42$	8.89 ± 0.68
上午饲喂后 6 h 6 h after feeding in the morning	14:00	$7.39{\pm}1.47^{b}$	7.35 ± 0.50^{b}	$9.21{\pm}1.09^a$
上午饲喂后 8 h 8 h after feeding in the morning	16:00	7.56 ± 1.23	8.64 ± 1.28	8.77 ± 0.67
上午饲喂后 10 h 10 h after feeding in the morning	18:00	$8.93{\pm}1.82$	8.67 ± 0.84	8.61 ± 0.73
下午饲喂后 0 h 0 h after feeding in the afternoon	19:30	$9.26{\pm}1.92$	9.00 ± 1.62	9.80 ± 2.21
下午饲喂后 2 h 2 h after feeding in the afternoon	22:00	$7.60 \pm 0.70^{\mathrm{Bb}}$	$12.25{\pm}1.31^{Aa}$	$8.50{\pm}0.73^{\rm Bb}$
下午饲喂后 4 h 4 h after feeding in the afternoon	00:00	6.78 ± 0.48^{b}	$8.80{\pm}1.10^{a}$	$9.46{\pm}1.80^a$
下午饲喂后 6 h 6 h after feeding in the afternoon	02:00	7.21 ± 1.37	8.19 ± 1.05	8.87 ± 0.99
下午饲喂后 8 h 8 h after feeding in the afternoon	04:00	7.61 ± 1.54	7.62 ± 1.01	9.39 ± 0.93
下午饲喂后 10 h 10 h after feeding in the afternoon	06:00	7.99 ± 1.38	8.40 ± 1.34	9.11 ± 1.22

- 124 2.3 补喂 Trp、RPTrp 后绵羊血浆 ALB 含量的变化
- 125 由表 5 可知, 上午饲喂后, 对照组绵羊血浆 ALB 含量呈先升高后降低的变化趋势, 试
- 126 验组与对照组变化趋势相似,但血浆 ALB 含量峰值出现延迟,试验 I、II 组分别出现在上
- 127 午饲喂后 4 和 6 h; 上午饲喂后各组间差异均不显著 (P>0.05)。下午饲喂后,对照组和试

128 验组绵羊血浆 ALB 含量变化趋势基本一致,均出现 2 个峰值,分别在下午饲喂后 4 和 10 h,129 各组间差异也不显著(P > 0.05)。

表 5 补喂 Trp、RPTrp 对绵羊血浆 ALB 含量的影响

Table 5 Effects of Trp and RPTrp supplemen	tations on plasma	a ALB content of s	heep $(n=5)$ g/L	
采样时间	时钟点	对照组	试验Ⅰ组	试验Ⅱ组
Sampling time	Clock time	Control group	Trial group I	Trial group II
上午饲喂后 0 h 0 h after feeding in the morning	07:30	27.83 ± 4.02	24.64 ± 5.90	25.36 ± 2.66
上午饲喂后 2 h 2 h after feeding in the morning	10:00	32.65 ± 8.43	27.09 ± 2.94	29.48 ± 5.51
上午饲喂后 4 h 4 h after feeding in the morning	12:00	31.02 ± 3.54	33.01 ± 1.14	31.13 ± 7.58
上午饲喂后 6 h 6 h after feeding in the morning	14:00	31.41 ± 8.26	28.99 ± 6.23	33.09 ± 11.87
上午饲喂后 8 h 8 h after feeding in the morning	16:00	28.05 ± 1.37	28.00 ± 5.31	30.18 ± 2.96
上午饲喂后 10 h 10 h after feeding in the morning	18:00	25.48 ± 6.84	26.23 ± 0.98	28.17 ± 7.73
下午饲喂后 0 h 0 h after feeding in the afternoon	19:30	26.74 ± 2.87	23.88 ± 0.94	23.00 ± 1.90
下午饲喂后 2 h 2 h after feeding in the afternoon	22:00	28.86 ± 3.93	26.39 ± 3.41	24.06 ± 3.16
下午饲喂后 4 h 4 h after feeding in the afternoon	00:00	31.58 ± 8.77	29.14 ± 5.36	27.50 ± 5.61
下午饲喂后 6 h 6 h after feeding in the afternoon	02:00	25.70 ± 1.95	25.76 ± 1.68	26.13 ± 3.64
下午饲喂后 8 h 8 h after feeding in the afternoon	04:00	27.34±3.37	31.60 ± 8.14	31.13±5.21
下午饲喂后 10 h 10 h after feeding in the afternoon	06:00	33.44 ± 4.25	31.98 ± 5.29	35.07 ± 3.46

132 2.4 补喂 Trp、RPTrp 后绵羊血浆 FFA 含量的变化

133 由表 6 可知,上午饲喂后,各组绵羊血浆 FFA 含量呈先降低后升高的变化趋势;试验 134 组在 4 h 至下午饲喂后 0 h 均低于对照组,但差异不显著(P>0.05)。下午饲喂后,各组血 135 浆 FFA 含量变化趋势与上午饲喂后相似,但试验组在下午饲喂后 0~2 h 降低较快,下午饲喂 136 后 2 h 时极显著低于对照组(P<0.01);其余时间点,各组间差异均不显著(P>0.05)。

表 6 补喂 Trp、RPTrp 对绵羊血浆 FFA 含量的影响

138	Table 6	Effects of Trp and RPTrp supple	mentations on plasma	FFA content of shee	p (n=5) g/L	
采样时间			时钟点	对照组	试验I组	试验Ⅱ组
Sampling time			Clock time	Control group	Trial group I	Trial group II
上午饲喂后 0 h	0 h after feed	ding in the morning	07:30	164.47 ± 42.73	175.16±47.38	156.48 ± 42.50
上午饲喂后 2 h	2 h after feed	ding in the morning	10:00	96.60 ± 24.91	111.7±25.78	113.02±24.98
上午饲喂后 4 h	4 h after feed	ding in the morning	12:00	105.30 ± 18.93	91.82 ± 8.98	95.28 ± 23.34
上午饲喂后 6 h	6 h after feed	ding in the morning	14:00	113.71±33.16	98.87 ± 18.71	114.21 ± 19.15
上午饲喂后 8 h	8 h after feed	ding in the morning	16:00	114.53 ± 10.10	104.53 ± 12.51	109.94 ± 16.51
上午饲喂后 10	h 10 h after f	eeding in the morning	18:00	139.37 ± 21.32	134.53±35.26	130.90±23.36
下午饲喂后 0 h	0 h after feed	ding in the afternoon	19:30	177.36 ± 29.91	163.02 ± 15.00	163.10 ± 19.95
下午饲喂后 2 h	2 h after feed	ding in the afternoon	22:00	162.26±21.93 ^{Aa}	101.13±8.81 ^{Bb}	$110.69{\pm}14.46^{B}$
			22.00	102.20=21.73	101.13±0.01	b
下午饲喂后 4 h	4 h after feed	ding in the afternoon	00:00	114.78 ± 19.78	120.34±24.51	100.63 ± 11.12
下午饲喂后 6 h	6 h after feed	ding in the afternoon	02:00	123.52 ± 28.38	112.96±46.25	96.35 ± 25.02

下午饲喂后 8 h 8 h after feeding in the afternoon 04:00 130.06±15.83 136.10±46.44 117.74±25.28 下午饲喂后 10 h 10 h after feeding in the afternoon 06:00 182.14±38.74 165.53±44.74 179.87±64.07

139 2.5 补喂 Trp、RPTrp 后绵羊血浆 Kyn 含量的变化

140 由表 7 可知,上午饲喂后,对照组和试验Ⅱ组绵羊血浆 Kyn 含量变化幅度均较小,分

141 别维持在 3.19~3.79 μmol/L 和 3.56~4.35 μmol/L, 各时间点试验 II 组均高于对照组, 但差异

142 不显著 (P>0.05); 试验 I 组血浆 Kyn 含量在 0~2 h 快速升高, 2 h 时显著高于对照组和试验

II组 (P<0.05)。下午饲喂后,对照组和试验 II组绵羊血浆 Kyn 含量在 2~8 h 持续小幅升高,

144 2组间差异不显著 (P>0.05); 试验 I组的变化趋势与上午饲喂后相似,在 2h时显著高于对

145 照组和试验Ⅱ组 (*P*<0.05)。

146 表 7 补喂 Trp、RPTrp 对绵羊血浆 Kyn 含量的影响

Table 7 Effects of Trp and RPTrp supplementations on plasma Kyn content of sheep (*n*=5) μmol/L

	•	•		
采样时间	时钟点	对照组	试验Ⅰ组	试验II组
Sampling time	Clock time	Control group	Trial group I	Trial group II
上午饲喂后 0 h 0 h after feeding in the morning	07:30	3.79 ± 0.37	3.67 ± 0.02	4.35 ± 0.87
上午饲喂后 2 h 2 h after feeding in the morning	10:00	3.27 ± 0.63^{b}	$5.54{\pm}1.40^a$	$3.74{\pm}0.55^{b}$
上午饲喂后 4 h 4 h after feeding in the morning	12:00	3.26 ± 0.38	4.35 ± 0.66	4.11 ± 1.40
上午饲喂后 6 h 6 h after feeding in the morning	14:00	3.27 ± 0.09	3.55 ± 0.34	3.56 ± 0.78
上午饲喂后 8 h 8 h after feeding in the morning	16:00	3.19 ± 0.33	3.34 ± 0.30	3.77 ± 0.49
上午饲喂后 10 h 10 h after feeding in the morning	18:00	3.56 ± 0.65	3.65 ± 0.11	3.87 ± 0.73
下午饲喂后 0 h 0 h after feeding in the afternoon	19:30	4.10 ± 0.55	4.05 ± 0.39	4.61 ± 0.33
下午饲喂后 2 h 2 h after feeding in the afternoon	22:00	$3.65{\pm}0.72^{b}$	$5.55{\pm}1.41^a$	$3.86{\pm}0.88^{b}$
下午饲喂后 4 h 4 h after feeding in the afternoon	00:00	4.01 ± 0.73	5.06 ± 0.43	3.96 ± 1.05
下午饲喂后 6 h 6 h after feeding in the afternoon	02:00	4.06 ± 0.22	4.62 ± 0.49	4.18 ± 0.56
下午饲喂后 8 h 8 h after feeding in the afternoon	04:00	4.17 ± 0.44	4.06 ± 0.33	4.82 ± 0.75
下午饲喂后 10 h 10 h after feeding in the afternoon	06:00	4.71±0.78	4.35±0.17	4.76±0.56

148 2.6 补喂 Trp、RPTrp 后绵羊血浆 5-HT 含量的变化

149 由表 8 可知, 上午饲喂后, 各组绵羊血浆 5-HT 含量均出现先降低后升高再降低的变化

150 趋势,均在 8 h 时达到峰值; 10 h 时,试验 II 组显著高于对照组 (P<0.05),试验 I 组与对

151 照组和试验Ⅱ组间差异均不显著 (P>0.05); 下午饲喂后, 0~6 h 时, 各组血浆 5-HT 含量

152 缓慢升高,而在 6~10 h 升高较快,8 h 时,试验Ⅱ组显著高于对照组和试验Ⅰ组(P<0.05),

154 表 8 补喂 Trp、RPTrp 对绵羊血浆 5-HT 含量的影响

Table 8 Effects of Trp and RPTrp supplementations on plasma 5-HT content of sheep (n=5) ng/mL

Sampling time	Clock time	Control group	Trial group I	Trial group II
上午饲喂后 0 h 0 h after feeding in the morning	07:30	374.36 ± 88.06	383.59±49.41	366.51 ± 82.14
上午饲喂后 2 h 2 h after feeding in the morning	10:00	242.46±30.97	278.23 ± 57.97	288.91 ± 48.60
上午饲喂后 4 h 4 h after feeding in the morning	12:00	209.63 ± 59.48	200.17±26.36	240.34 ± 58.62
上午饲喂后 6 h 6 h after feeding in the morning	14:00	243.86±39.68	238.13 ± 58.74	231.96±70.24
上午饲喂后 8 h 8 h after feeding in the morning	16:00	302.51 ± 74.23	334.04±57.65	308.37 ± 68.14
上午饲喂后 10 h 10 h after feeding in the morning	18:00	164.72 ± 23.29^{b}	$185.86{\pm}53.28^{ab}$	$234.73{\pm}51.44^{\rm a}$
下午饲喂后 0 h 0 h after feeding in the afternoon	19:30	154.03±37.63	169.61±44.52	171.50±43.50
下午饲喂后 2 h 2 h after feeding in the afternoon	22:00	194.09±54.12	186.12±34.32	197.35±34.63
下午饲喂后 4 h 4 h after feeding in the afternoon	00:00	189.73 ± 30.40	246.00 ± 34.88	197.92±51.60
下午饲喂后 6 h 6 h after feeding in the afternoon	02:00	201.60±52.71	188.28 ± 52.83	181.70 ± 56.08
下午饲喂后 8 h 8 h after feeding in the afternoon	04:00	285.39 ± 44.10^{b}	$251.38 {\pm} 67.57^{b}$	$376.59{\pm}69.99^a$
下午饲喂后 10 h 10 h after feeding in the afternoon	06:00	338.73±96.03	377.21±74.27	417.02±45.31

- 156 2.7 补喂 Trp、RPTrp 后绵羊血浆 ML 含量的变化
- 157 由表9可知,上午饲喂后,试验组血浆ML含量在2~8 h呈持续增加趋势,其中在6、8 h
- 158 时,试验组均极显著高于对照组(P < 0.01),试验组间差异不显著(P > 0.05);对照组增加
- 159 幅度较小。下午饲喂后, 2~10 h时, 试验 Ⅱ 组血浆ML含量变化幅度最小, 维持在87.19~98.34
- 160 pg/mL,在各采样点均高于对照组和试验 I 组,其中在4、8 h时显著高于对照组 (P<0.05),
- 161 试验 I 组与对照组间差异不显著 (P>0.05)。
- 162 表 9 补喂 Trp、RPTrp 对绵羊血浆 ML 含量的影响

Table 9 Effects of Trp and RPTrp supplementations on plasma ML content of sheep (n=5) pg/mL

采样时间	时钟点	对照组	试验Ⅰ组	试验Ⅱ组
Sampling time	Clock time	Control group	Trial group I	Trial group II
上午饲喂后 0 h 0 h after feeding in the morning	07:30	72.42 ± 10.58	67.15±12.42	83.93 ± 11.80
上午饲喂后 2 h 2 h after feeding in the morning	10:00	71.70 ± 17.25	54.85±12.17	57.60 ± 14.68
上午饲喂后 4 h 4 h after feeding in the morning	12:00	58.59 ± 10.29	76.37 ± 16.00	72.02 ± 12.30
上午饲喂后 6 h 6 h after feeding in the morning	14:00	$65.52{\pm}12.07^{\mathrm{Bb}}$	$91.04{\pm}15.46^{\mathrm{Aa}}$	$108.89{\pm}12.20^{Aa}$
上午饲喂后 8 h 8 h after feeding in the morning	16:00	$84.40{\pm}20.03^{\mathrm{Bb}}$	$134.11{\pm}19.55^{Aa}$	$140.34{\pm}39.11^{Aa}$
上午饲喂后 10 h 10 h after feeding in the morning	18:00	87.66 ± 15.84	76.68 ± 12.91	103.18 ± 23.96
下午饲喂后 0 h 0 h after feeding in the afternoon	19:30	87.37 ± 13.06	92.97±15.11	108.51 ± 11.41
下午饲喂后 2 h 2 h after feeding in the afternoon	22:00	93.04 ± 14.68	96.78 ± 16.40	98.34 ± 11.68
下午饲喂后 4 h 4 h after feeding in the afternoon	00:00	54.47 ± 10.99^{b}	$74.78{\pm}11.62^{ab}$	90.80 ± 16.03^{a}
下午饲喂后 6 h 6 h after feeding in the afternoon	02:00	76.69 ± 11.85	63.85 ± 12.08	87.19 ± 20.46
下午饲喂后 8 h 8 h after feeding in the afternoon	04:00	53.90 ± 10.63^{b}	$70.27{\pm}12.16^{b}$	95.34 ± 17.90^a
下午饲喂后 10 h 10 h after feeding in the afternoon	06:00	85.86 ± 9.97	84.36±21.77	94.03 ± 20.84

- 164 2.8 补喂 Trp、RPTrp 后绵羊血浆抗氧化能力的变化
- 165 由表 10 可知, 试验组血浆 GSH-Px 活性极显著高于对照组 (P < 0.01), 而 MDA 含量
- 166 极显著低于对照组(P<0.01);试验Ⅱ组血浆 T-AOC 极显著高于对照组和试验Ⅰ组(P<

167 0.01).

168 表 10 补喂 Trp、RPTrp 对绵羊血浆抗氧化能力的影响

Table 10 Effects of Trp and RPTrp supplementations on plasma antioxidant capacity of sheep (n=5)

项目	对照组	试验Ⅰ组	试验Ⅱ组
Items	Control group	Trail group I	Trail group II
总抗氧化能力 T-AOC/(U/mL)	1.48±0.12 ^{Bb}	1.32±0.07 ^{Bb}	2.47±0.32 ^{Aa}
谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶 GSH-Px/(U/mL)	$21.05{\pm}1.70^{Bb}$	$28.36{\pm}2.69^{Aa}$	$31.00{\pm}1.98^{Aa}$
超氧化物歧化酶 SOD/(U/mL)	80.73 ± 1.73	78.46 ± 1.13	81.03 ± 1.18
丙二醛 MDA/ (nmol/mL)	$3.8{\pm}0.83^{Aa}$	2.10 ± 0.30^{Bb}	2.07 ± 0.18^{Bb}

170 3 讨论

171 3.1 补喂 Trp、RPTrp 后绵羊血浆 T-Trp、F-Trp、FFA 和 ALB 含量的变化

本试验显示,上午和下午补喂 Trp 或 RPTrp 后,与对照组相比,试验 I 组绵羊血浆 T-Trp、F-Trp 含量在 2 h(10:00、22:00)时极显著升高。研究表明,给羊瘤胃灌胃一定量放射性同位素[14C]标记吲哚环的 Trp,10 min 后即可在肝门静脉血浆检测到 Trp,且在 3 h 内约25%~70%会被吸收进入肝门静脉[14]。试验 I 组血浆 T-Trp 和 F-Trp 含量在饲喂后 0~2 h 快速升高,可能与部分溶于瘤胃液的 Trp 随瘤胃的蠕动快速过瘤胃有关,也可能与本试验中先将Trp 与 50 g 精料混匀后饲喂有关。试验 II 组绵羊血浆 T-Trp、F-Trp 含量在饲喂后 2 h(10:00、22:00)时极显著升高、在饲喂后 6 h(14:00)时也显著升高。Kollmann等[15]给奶牛添喂 500 g/(d·头)RPTrp(Trp 含量为 25%)后,白天和夜间血浆 T-Trp 含量均显著提高;补喂 6 g/(只 d) RPTrp(Trp 含量为 33%)可显著提高辽宁绒山羊血浆 T-Trp 含量/8];以上研究均与本试验结果基本一致。本试验中,试验 I 组血浆 T-Trp 含量在饲喂后 2~4 h(10:00—12:00、22:00—24:00)低于对照组,而试验 II 组变化幅度较小且高于对照组说明 RPTrp 有效避免在瘤胃中的降解[16]。下午饲喂后,试验 II 组血浆 T-Trp 含量高于对照组,但差异不显著,与 Kollmann等[15]研究结果不一致,这可能与绵羊采食时间和饲粮的组成有关。

本试验中,各组绵羊血浆 FFA 含量在白天和夜间均呈先降低后升高的变化趋势,这是由于 FFA 在反刍动物消化道的吸收部位主要在空肠后 3/4 处,而在瘤胃内吸收较慢。此外,研究表明,烟酸作为 Trp 代谢的主要产物之一,是一种抗脂类分解的物质[17]。奶牛饲喂 12 g/(头•d)的烟酸,血浆 FFA 含量显著降低[18]。本试验中,试验组血浆 FFA 含量降低可能与血浆烟酸含量升高有关。研究表明,血浆 ALB 分子性质稳定、几乎不含 Trp 残基[19],消除半衰期较长,为 12.7~18.2 d^[20],合成和降解机制复杂、尚未完全清楚^[21]。有学者认为,

- 191 血浆 ALB 含量主要受血浆胶体渗透压的调节[22]。本试验结果显示,各组间血浆 ALB 含量
- 192 无显著性差异,说明补喂 Trp 或 RPTrp 对绵羊血浆 ALB 含量无显著性影响。
- 193 3.2 补喂 Trp、RPTrp 后绵羊血浆 Kyn 含量的变化
- 194 本试验中,补喂 Trp 或 RPTrp 后,绵羊血浆 Kyn 含量与 T-Trp 和 F-Trp 变化趋势相似。
- 195 这与成年健康男子口服 Trp 后血浆 Kyn 含量增加的研究结果一致[23]。哺乳动物体内 Trp 约
- 196 95%经 Kyn 途径代谢, 主要由肝脏色氨酸-2, 3 双加氧酶 (tryptophan-2, 3-dioxygenase, TDO)
- 197 催化形成 Kyn^[24]。研究表明,大鼠腹腔注射 100 mg/(kg BW•d) Trp 后 3 h, 血浆 F-Trp 含量
- 198 显著增加, 且肝脏中 TDO 活性显著提高[25]。此外, 饲粮中添加 Trp 后, 仔猪肝 TDO 含量
- 199 有增加的趋势[26]。本试验结果可能与绵羊肝脏 TDO 活性升高或含量增加有关。
- 200 3.3 补喂 Trp、RPTrp 后绵羊血浆 5-HT 含量的变化
- 201 本试验中, 上午饲喂后 10 h (16:00) 和下午饲喂后 8 h (04:00), 试验 Ⅱ 组血浆 5-HT
- 202 含量显著高于对照组,而试验 I 组与对照组在白天和夜间差异均不显著。研究表明,5-HT
- 203 是哺乳动物体内 Trp 代谢的一个重要产物, 血浆中 5-HT 主要由肠黏膜嗜铬细胞 (chromaffin
- 204 cells,EC)产生和分泌^[27],肥大细胞、胰腺β细胞、脂肪细胞和成骨细胞也可分泌少量 5-HT^[28],
- 205 色氨酸羟化酶(tryptophan hydroxylase,TPH)是合成 5-HT 的关键酶。随饲粮 Trp 含量的增
- 206 加 (0.11%-0.24%),仔猪血清 5-HT 含量显著提高 $^{[29]}$,这与本试验结果一致。但也有学者证
- 207 实,补喂 RPTrp 后泌乳奶牛血浆 5-HT 含量无显著性升高[9],与本试验结果不一致,这可能
- 208 与泌乳奶牛肠黏膜 EC 中 TPH 活性较低或含量较少有关。研究表明, TPH 的米氏常数 (Km)
- 209 约为 50 μmol/L^[30]; 其活性受底物 Trp 和辅酶四氢生物蝶呤等多种因素的影响^[31]; EC 内 TPH
- 210 含量较低或辅酶含量不足均抑制 5-HT 的合成与分泌。
- 211 3.4 补喂 Trp、RPTrp 后绵羊血浆 ML 含量的变化
- 212 本试验中,上午饲喂后 6~8 h (14:00—16:00) 时,试验组血浆 ML 含量极显著高于对
- 213 照组;下午饲喂后,试验II组均高于对照组和试验I组。研究表明,哺乳动物血浆ML在白
- 214 天主要来自于肠黏膜嗜 EC 而夜间主要来自于松果体,存在明显的昼夜节律[32-33]。给(22±
- 215 3) 月龄未妊娠瑞士褐牛添喂 500 g/(头·d) RPTrp(Trp含量为 25%) 后,白天血浆 ML
- 216 含量极显著升高,而夜间显著升高[15],这与本试验结果一致。此外,前人研究表明,猪血
- 217 浆ML含量最高值出现在上午饲喂后5h,且与回肠、盲肠和结肠中ML含量呈显著相关性[34]。

- 218 本试验中,上午饲喂后 4~8 h (12:00-16:00),试验组血浆 ML 含量呈增加趋势,可能与
- 219 绵羊回肠、盲肠和结肠中 ML 含量升高有关。本试验未检测绵羊肠道内 ML 含量,今后可进
- 220 一步研究血浆 ML 含量与肠道内 ML 含量的关系。
- 221 本试验中,试验组血浆 ML 含量最高值均出现在上午饲喂后 8 h (16:00),对照组出现
- 222 在下午饲喂后 2 h (22:00), 并未表现出明显的昼夜节律。这可能与以下原因有关: 其一,
- 223 哺乳动物血浆 ML 含量具有明显的季节变化规律,本试验采样当天日出时间为 06:36,日落
- 224 时间为 21:53, 昼长为 15.27 h, 长日照条件下, 松果体内 ML 合成关键酶 N-乙酰转移酶表
- 226 异[36], 在夜间其双侧颈静脉 ML 含量也具有显著的差异[37]。
- 227 3.5 补喂 Trp、RPTrp 后绵羊血浆抗氧化能力的变化
- 228 本试验中,试验组血浆 GSH-Px 活性和 MDA 含量与对照组相比差异均极显著,试验 II
- 229 组还可极显著提高血浆 T-AOC。研究表明, 断奶仔猪饲粮中添加适量 Trp 可显著提高血清
- 230 T-AOC 和降低 MDA 含量^[26]。饲粮中添喂 220 g/(d·头) RPTrp(Trp 含量为 45%) 可使奶
- 231 牛血浆 GSH-Px 活性极显著提高,与本试验结果一致[9]。这是由于补喂 Trp 或 RPTrp 提高了
- 232 血浆 Trp 和 ML 含量, Trp 分子中的氨基可以与氧化剂结合,阻碍氧化反应的发生,降低血
- 233 浆 MDA 含量[38]。 ML 除直接发挥抗氧化作用外还可通过提高抗氧化酶活性发挥作用; 此外,
- 234 ML 代谢产物 N-乙酰基-N-甲酰基-5-甲氧基-犬脲胺和 6-羟基褪黑素均具有更强的抗氧化作
- 235 用[39]。
- 236 4 结 论
- 237 ①补喂 Trp 使绵羊采食后血浆 T-Trp、F-Trp 的含量迅速升高, Trp 经犬尿酸途经代谢也
- 238 迅速加快,而补喂 RPTrp 时上述作用则较平缓。
- 239 ②补喂 Trp、RPTrp 对绵羊血浆 ALB、FFA、5-HT 含量影响较小,仅有个别时间点作用
- 240 显著。
- 241 ③补喂 Trp、RPTrp 使绵羊白天血浆中 ML 含量升高,补喂 Trp 对夜间绵羊血浆中 ML
- 242 含量没有显著影响,补喂 RPTrp 可使绵羊夜间血浆 ML 含量维持在相对较高的水平上。
- 243 ④补喂 Trp、RPTrp 可提高绵羊血浆抗氧化能力。
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345	Effe	ects of Rumen Protected Tryptophan Supplementation on Plasma Contents of Tryptophan and
346		Related Metabolites of Sheep
347	WA	ANG Gen ZHAO Fang GAO Chao ZHAO Guodong LI Xiaobin MA Chen YANG
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351	Abst	ract: This study aimed to investigate the effects of rumen protected tryptophan

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supplementation on plasma contents of tryptophan and related metabolites of sheep. Fifteen healthy Suffolk sheep aged (3.0±0.5) years with average body weight (53.49±2.41) kg were randomly divided into 3 groups (five sheep in each group), which were control group, trail group I and trial group II. All sheep were fed 10 g/(kg BW • d) concentrate, 1.8 kg/d corn silage, and allowed free choice continuous access to mixed hay. Animals of trail group I and trial group II were supplemented with 150 mg/(kg BW • d) tryptophan, 333 mg/(kg BW • d) rumen protected tryptophan, respectively. The feeding trial lasted for 25 d. The results showed as follows: 1) at 2 hours after feeding in the morning and the afternoon, compared with control group, the contents of plasma total tryptophan and free tryptophan in trial group I were significantly increased (P <0.01), and the content of plasma kynurenine was significantly increased (P < 0.05); at 6 hours after feeding in the morning, the content of plasma total tryptophan and free tryptophan in trial group II were significantly higher than those in control group and trial group I (P < 0.05); at 4 hours after feeding in the afternoon, the content of plasma free tryptophan in trial groups was significantly higher than that in control group (P < 0.05). 2) At 10 hours after feeding in the morning and 8 hours after feeding in the afternoon, the content of plasma 5-hydroxytryptamine in trial group II was significantly higher than that in control group (P < 0.05); at 6 and 8 hours after feeding in the morning, the content of plasma melatonin in trial groups were significantly higher than that in control group ($P \le 0.01$), and there was no significant difference between trial groups (P > 0.05); at 4 and 8 hours after feeding in the afternoon, the content of plasma melatonin in trial group II was significantly higher than that in control group (P < 0.05). 3) At 2 hours after feeding in the afternoon, the content of plasma free fatty acids in trial groups was significantly lower than that in control group (P < 0.01); there were no significant differences in plasma albumin content among groups at different time points (P > 0.05). 4) Compared with control group, trial groups had significantly higher glutathione peroxidase (GSH-Px) activity and significantly lower malonaldehyde (MDA) content in plasma ($P \le 0.01$), and trial group II had significantly higher total antioxidant capacity in plasma (P < 0.01). Therefore, the supplementation of tryptophan can rapidly increase the contents of total tryptophan, free tryptophan and kynurenine in plasma of sheep after feeding, while the above effects of rumen protected tryptophan are more moderate. The supplementations of tryptophan and rumen protected tryptophan have tiny effects on the contents of plasma albumin, free fatty acids and 5-hydroxytryptamine, and significant differences only appears at a few time points. The supplementations of tryptophan and rumen protected tryptophan can increase the content of plasma melatonin during daytime, that of tryptophan has no significant effect on the content of plasma melatonin during nighttime, while that of rumen protected tryptophan can maintain the content of plasma melatonin at a high level during nighttime. Plasma antioxidant capacity is improved by the supplementations of tryptophan and rumen protected tryptophan.

Key words: sheep; rumen protected tryptophan; free tryptophan; kynurenine; 5-hydroxytryptamine;

389 melatonin